IN THE CLAIMS:

The following listing of claims replaces all prior versions:

- 1. (Canceled)
- 2. (Previously presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the water-soluble substituent is $-O(C=O)CH_2NH(CH_3)_2$.Cl.
- 3. (Previously presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the host is infected with Herpes simplex virus.
- 4. (Previously presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the water-soluble substituent is $-O(C=O)CH_2NH_2$.
- 5. (Previously presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the compound inhibits viral transcription.
- 6. (Previously presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the compound inhibits transactivation of viral gene.
- 7. (Previously presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the compound is 1-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-4-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethylbutane (4-O-methyl-NDGA).
- 8. (Previously presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the compound is 1-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-4-(3-methoxy-4-acetoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethylbutane (3-O-methyl-4-O-acetyl-NDGA).
- 9. (Previously presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the compound is 1-(3-methoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)-4-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethylbutane (3,3',4-tri-O-methyl-NDGA).

- 10. (Previously presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the compound is 1-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethylbutane (3,4,4'-tri-O-methyl-NDGA).
- 11. (Previously presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the compound is 1-(3-methoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)-4-(3-acetoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethylbutane (3',4-di-O-methyl-3-O-acetyl-NDGA).
- 12. (Previously presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the compound is 1-(3-methoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)-4-(3-methoxy-4-acetoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethylbutane (3,3'-di-O-methyl-4-O-acetyl-NDGA).
- 13. (Previously presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the compound is 1-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-(3-acetoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethylbutane (4,4'-di-O-methyl-3-O-acetyl-NDGA).
- 14. (Previously presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the compound is 1-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-(3-methoxy-4-acetoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethylbutane (3,4'-di-O-methyl-4-O-acetyl-NDGA).
- 15. (Currently amended) A method of inhibiting replication of an acyclovir-resistant virus in a cell comprising the steps of:
 - (a) providing a substantially purified compound having a formula:

$$R_1$$
 CH_3
 R_4
 R_2

wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are each selected from the group consisting of HO-, CH_3O - and $CH_3(C=O)O$ -, and a water soluble substituent, wherein the water soluble substituent is selected from the group consisting of: $-O(C=O)CH_2NH(CH_3)_2$ -Cl, $-O(C=O)CH_2NH_3$,

and

; and

(b) contacting the cell with the compound.

- 16. (Currently amended) A method of treatment of acyclovir-resistant viral infection in a subject comprising the steps of:
 - (a) providing a substantially purified compound having the formula:

$$R_1$$
 CH_3
 R_4
 R_2

wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are each selected from the group consisting of HO-, CH_3O - and $CH_3(C=O)O$ -, and a water soluble substituent, wherein the water soluble substituent is selected from the group consisting of: $-O(C=O)CH_2NH(CH_3)_2$.Cl, $-O(C=O)CH_2NH_3$,

; and

- (b) administering the substantially purified compound to the subject.
- 17. (Currently amended) A method of treatment of a subject infected with a virus, wherein the virus is resistant to acyclovir comprising the steps of:
 - (a) providing a composition comprising a substantially purified compound; and
- (b) administering <u>said composition in a dosage having</u> a therapeutically effective amount of the compound to the subject, wherein the compound has the formula:

$$R_1$$
 CH_3
 R_4
 R_2

wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are each selected from the group consisting of HO-, CH_3O and $CH_3(C=O)O$ -, and a water soluble substituent, wherein the water soluble substituent
is selected from the group consisting of: $-O(C=O)CH_2NH(CH_3)_2$ -Cl, $-O(C=O)CH_2NH_3$,

and

18. (Canceled)

- 19. (Previously presented) The method of claim 17, wherein the water-soluble substituent is $-O(C=O)CH_2NH_2$.
- 20. (Previously presented) The method of claim 17, wherein the water-soluble substituent is $-O(C=O)CH_2NH(CH_3)_2$ •Cl.
- 21 (Previously presented) The method of claim 17, wherein the compound inhibits viral transcription.
- 22. (Previously presented) The method of claim 17, wherein the compound inhibits transactivation of the viral gene.
- 23. (Currently amended) The method of claim 48 17, wherein the compound is 1-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-4-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethylbutane (4-O-methyl-NDGA).
- 24. (Currently amended)The method of claim 18 17, wherein the compound is 1-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-4-(3-methoxy-4-acetoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethylbutane (3-O-methyl-4-O-acetyl-NDGA).
- 25. (Currently amended) The method of claim 18 17, wherein the compound is 1-(3-methoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)-4-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethylbutane (3,3',4-tri-O-methyl-NDGA).
- 26. (Currently amended) The method of claim 18 17, wherein the compound is 1-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethylbutane (3,4,4'-tri-O-methyl-NDGA).

- 27. (Currently amended) The method of claim 18 17, wherein the compound is 1-(3-methoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)-4-(3-acetoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethylbutane (3',4-di-O-methyl-3-O-acetyl-NDGA).
- 28. (Currently amended) The method of claim 18 17, wherein the compound is 1-(3-methoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)-4-(3-methoxy-4-acetoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethylbutane (3,3'-di-O-methyl-4-O-acetyl-NDGA).
- 29. (Currently amended) The method of claim 18 17, wherein the compound is 1-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-(3-acetoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethylbutane (4,4'-di-O-methyl-3-O-acetyl-NDGA).
- 30. (Currently amended) The method of claim 18 17, wherein the compound is 1-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-(3-methoxy-4-acetoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethylbutane (3,4'-di-O-methyl-4-O-acetyl-NDGA).

31-38. (Canceled)

39. (Currently amended) A method of treatment of viral infection in a host comprising the steps of: (a) providing a composition comprising a compound; and (b) administering said composition in a dosage having a viral inhibitory amount of the compound to the host, wherein the compound has the formula selected from the group consisting of:

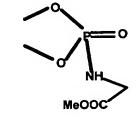
and

40. (Currently amended) A method for suppressing viral growth in a host infected with a virus comprising (a) providing a composition comprising a substantially purified compound; and (b) administering <u>said composition</u> to the host <u>in a dosage having</u> an effective amount of the compound to suppress viral growth, wherein the compound is a derivative of nordihydroguaiaretic acid (NDGA) having the formula:

$$R_1$$
 CH_3
 R_4
 R_2

wherein R₁, R₂, R₃ and R₄ are each selected from the group consisting of HO-, CH₃Oand CH₃(C=O)O-, or a water soluble substituent, provided that R₁, R₂, R₃ and R₄ are not each HO-, wherein the water soluble substituent is selected from the group consisting of: -O(C=O)CH₂NH(CH₃)₂•Cl, -O(C=O)CH₂NH₃,

and



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- 41. (Previously presented) The method of claim 40, wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are not each CH_3O or $CH_3(C=O)O$ simultaneously.
- 42. (Previously presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the effective viral growth suppressing amount of the compound is less than 95 μ M.
- 43. (Previously presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the effective viral growth suppressing amount of the compound is less than $62.7~\mu M$.

- 44. (Previously presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the effective viral growth suppressing amount of the compound is less than $31.3 \mu M$.
- 45. (Previously presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the effective viral growth suppressing amount of the compound is less than 25 μ M.
- 46. (Previously presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the effective viral growth suppressing amount of the compound is less than 9.5 μ M.